

## INTERNATIONAL

TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Mostly fair. Temp. 70-85 (22-25). Windy, little change. LONDON: Temp. 70-84 (21-24). Rainy showers. Temp. 70-85 (21-25). Windy, partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 68-85 (20-25). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROVER: Temp. 74-84 (23-28). NEW YORK: Overcast. Temp. 78-84 (26-28). Yesterday's temp. 74-82 (23-25). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

# Herald Tribune

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27,258

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1970

Established 1887

## Bruce and Thuy In 1st Session; Harder Red Line

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Smiling and conciliatory on arrival, weary and discouraged on departure, the face of David K.E. Bruce, U.S. peace negotiator, was more eloquent than five hours of haranguing today in describing his first formal confrontation with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, at the 82d session of the deadlocked conference.

Mr. Bruce began the long-awaited meeting, the first such top-level confrontation since last December, with a plea: "We must find a way for all the parties concerned to consider the basic issues in a manner which permits differences to be narrowed through reasonable discussion and compromise."

The 72-year-old American diplomatic last words at the session were a polite but firm warning to the Vietnamese Communists: "It would be a great mistake for you to engage in increased violence on the assumption that it will be to your advantage."

Between the two statements, and afterward, the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegates and press spokesmen provided as stunning an exposition of the hard line as has been heard here in months.

"Intransigence" Seen

Mr. Thuy, returning to the conference table after an eight-month boycott, opened with a 13-page prepared statement which even the normally cautious, semi-official Agence France Presse characterized as "complete intransigence."

Hours later, amid deepening gloom caused by sharp Communist language and allied charges of a Communist massacre at a Buddhist pagoda and hospital near Da Nang last Sunday, the last Communist to be heard—Viet Cong press spokesman Duong Dinh Thao—still managed to draw gasps from newsmen who had been expecting signs of movement toward a political compromise. Mr. Thao unexpectedly implied that the "provisional coalition government," which the Communists held necessary to bring peace to South Vietnam—and whose makeup some hoped might be negotiated here—would be formed in exactly the same manner as the Viet Cong's current "provisional revolutionary government," that is, as a Communist front.

Nothing New

Perhaps the best that could be said about today's Communist performance was that, in Mr. Bruce's words, it represented "nothing new, the same line of demands for unilateral action." Asked if at least some element in today's discussion might later prove helpful, Mr. Bruce replied: "That requires a soothsayer."

Some observers even wondered whether the Communist line had in fact hardened as a result of the Hanoi policy review which preceded Mr. Thuy's return here. They noted, among other examples, a passage in Mr. Thuy's speech which appeared to threaten extension of the war into Thailand.

"The Nixon administration," the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International

David K. E. Bruce

UPI

## Thais Report 57,000 Reds Near Border

BANGKOK, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—More than 57,000 Communist troops are reported today to be massed, southern Laos, across the border on Thailand's Ubon Province, apparently poised for an incursion into Thai territory.

Informers here said that much of the threat to the province, which lies about 540 miles northeast of Bangkok, were revealed in captured Communist documents.

These showed that the troops were mainly North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao supported by some Thai sympathizers.

The disclosure came as Thailand announced that it had completed plans to withdraw its 11,000 troops from South Vietnam.

No Date Given

The Thai armed forces chief of staff, Air Marshal Dawee Chulapanya, told reporters today that he government would shortly inform the United States and South Vietnam of its plans to bring the men home.

He did not give a date for their return or say where they would be deployed in Thailand. But Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn said as week that they would be used to reinforce provinces bordering Laos and Cambodia.

Premier Thanom warned yesterday of the increased Communist threat along the Laotian border near Ubon Province.

He also told reporters that Thai guerrilla leaders had crossed over the Mekong River to Laos for secret meetings with Laotian, Vietnamese and Cambodian Communists to plan aggression against Thailand.

Informers sources said that the documents captured in Ubon showed that the Communist troops were massed opposite the Boontorik and Bei Udon Districts of Ubon and were apparently planning to cross into Thailand.

Thailand has 70,000 soldiers stationed along the border with Laos.

Plans Prepared

The sources said that emergency military and civil defense plans were ready to be put into operation if the Communists crossed the border.

Details of the government's plans were not disclosed. But they were known to provide for deployment of troops and police armed with M-16 rifles, grenade launchers, light tanks and other sophisticated weapons with close heavy artillery and air support against any invasion force.

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Three battalions of Cambodian troops, including mercenaries trained in South Vietnam, today recaptured the village of Srang, from which the Communists had posed a threat to the capital.

"We are great! We are great!" said the commander of the Cambodian force, Dahn Croch.

Srang is 26 miles south of Phnom Penh and was captured Sunday by the Viet Cong, who held it

for three days. Cdr. Croch said that the final assault was made by three battalions of about 1,200 men of Cambodians who were trained and paid by the American forces in South Vietnam.

The victory for the Cambodians came after communiques indicated that there had been no flareup of Communist activity as predicted for today, the first anniversary of the death of North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International

UPI

SHOOTING FOR LIFE—Pinned down by Communist gunfire outside the town of Srang, a Cambodian soldier fires his submachine gun blindly over his head at enemy positions. The latest Cambodian effort succeeded in retaking the town yesterday.

No Flareup on Ho Anniversary

Cambodians Recapture Town Near Capital

during bitter fighting for three days.

To commemorate the date, Mr. Ho's will was broadcast by Radio Hanoi.

At Da Nang Air Base in South Vietnam, three Americans were killed when an F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber exploded on a runway, the U.S. Command said in Saigon today.

Spokesmen said that fire, which destroyed the \$2-million Phantom jet, broke out when a fuel tank fell off.

A South Vietnamese spokesman

said that there had been no flareup of Communist activity as predicted for today, the first anniversary of the death of North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

9/10/70

Austria .....	4 S	Libya .....	7 Plaz.
Belgium .....	10 S.F.	Luxembourg .....	10 L.P.
Eire (inc. tax) .....	10/9	Morocco .....	1-20 Dh.
Denmark .....	1.75 D.	Nigeria .....	0.85 N.
France .....	1.00 Fr.	Portugal .....	1-20 Fr.
Germany .....	0.90 D.M.	N.W.Y.	
Greece .....	1.76 Dr.	Spain .....	15 Pes.
Iraq .....	1.25 D.	Sweden .....	1.50 S.Kr.
India .....	Rs. 2.25	U.S. ....	1-20 S.F.
Iran .....	120 Rials	Switzerland .....	1.20 S.L.
Israel .....	1.50 L.	U.S. Military .....	0.25 L.
Lebanon .....	75 P.	Yugoslavia .....	50.15 D.

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## Resumption of Talks Urged

# Egypt, Russia Warned By U.S. on Violations

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI).

—Apparently according to Israeli demands, the United States today publicly accused the Soviet Union and Egypt of cheating on the military standstill agreement at the Suez Canal.

In response to further questioning, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that the United States was telling Moscow and Cairo that "we want the violations stopped."

But this did not satisfy the Israelis, who are demanding that Washington obtain a complete withdrawal of all the Soviet missiles that have been placed in the standstill zone since the cease-fire went into effect on Aug. 7.

Sources close to the Israeli Embassy in Washington said that the American diplomatic representations to the Russians and Egyptians fell "far, far short" of what Israel sought and that the U.S. moves would do nothing to redress the situation. The sources said that the United States did not seem to want to "redress" the violations.

The sources said that a speech today by Israeli Premier Golda Meir urging the United States "to restore the position to what it was when the cease-fire came into effect" was a reflection of the Israeli government's "deep disappointment."

It was understood that the State Department's instructions to Ambassador Jacob Benamra in Moscow did not explicitly tell him to demand a rollback of the missiles. But there were indications that there might have been some room for interpretation on that point.

Mr. McCloskey's public statement said:

"Our latest evidence confirms that there have been violations of the cease-fire standstill agreement. We are not going into details. We are taking up this matter both with the United Arab Republic and the U.S.S.R. through diplomatic channels."

"We are continuing to watch the balance closely and, as we have previously stated, we have no intention of permitting Israel's security to be adversely affected."

"In the meantime, we believe it is of utmost importance that the talks between the parties under Ambassador (Gunnar) Jarring proceed forthwith."

At the unusual hour of 10 p.m.

The public statement and the instructions to U.S. diplomats abroad were worked out in close telephone consultation with the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif.

Mr. McCloskey said that there never had been any question of a cease-fire from falling apart. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Cairo Says Washington Is Trying to Cool Israel

CAIRO, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—The Cairo radio said tonight that the announcement by the United States that it has evidence of Egyptian violations of the Suez Canal standstill accord was an attempt by Washington to cool off the political situation in Israel.

The broadcast said the U.S. aim was to prevent Israel from pursuing its attempt to undermine the peace mission of UN peace mediator Gunnar Jarring.

This view of the American aim was confirmed by the fact that the U.S. statement included a call for the stalled indirect talks through Mr. Jarring to be resumed immediately. Cairo radio said.

Official sources said no formal statement from the Egyptian government on the Washington announcement was yet forthcoming.

Although the government here has to date retained a virtual silence on the standstill violation allegations, observers believed it likely that the latest developments on this vital issue would provoke an official response.

## Dayan Appealed

# Mrs. Meir Hails U.S. Move But Asks for SAMs' Ouster

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir welcomed today Washington's acknowledgement of an Egyptian military buildup in violation of the three-week-old cease-fire truce, but she pressed for further U.S. action to demand of the Soviet Union that the military status quo be restored.

She commented directly, for the first time, on the widespread reports that he was threatening to resign from the government if immediate steps were not taken to destroy the missile sites which Egypt has constructed since the cease-fire came into effect.

No Elaboration Given

"What has been decided today will not lead me to leave the government," he said.

He refused to elaborate, but qualified sources have indicated there was a general concurrence among all cabinet factions that the Nixon administration finally realizes the danger of the missile buildup on the Suez Canal's western bank, in violation of the truce which Washington agreed to guarantee.

In a radio interview, Gen. Dayan tried to assure Israeli listeners that the political tensions of the past few days—both inside the Israeli government and with the United States—have subsided, at least until the outcome of U.S. protests to Cairo and Moscow become clear.

He commented directly, for the first time, on the widespread reports that he was threatening to resign from the government if immediate steps were not taken to destroy the missile sites which Egypt has constructed since the cease-fire came into effect.

Another cabinet minister, Israel Galili, minister of information, said that the question of when the Israeli negotiator in the indirect talks with the Arab governments would return to the UN would be discussed by the cabinet on Sunday.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban met today with the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Owen Zurbuchen, to pursue the high-level exchanges between the two governments over future courses of action.

Another cabinet minister, Israel Galili, minister of information, said that the question of when the Israeli negotiator in the indirect talks with the Arab governments would return to the UN would be discussed by the cabinet on Sunday.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the negotiator, Yosef Tekton, probably would return to New York early next week, but that substantive negotiations would not begin until the middle of the month when Mr. Eban goes to the UN General Assembly opening.

By that time, in the Israeli view, it should be clear whether or not the Nixon administration has been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Early Reports

Although early reports said talks had started between guerrilla leaders and government representatives, sources from both sides later refused to confirm the contacts had taken place.

"I think we're going to have to look through this whole policy of whether it's a good idea to construct federal research buildings on university campuses or not," he said at a morning news conference.

Mr. Laird commented in the wake of the Aug. 24 bombing of a defense-oriented Air Research and Development Center on the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison, in which a man was killed.

Associates of the defense secretary indicated that his comments were not meant as a warning to college administrators that research facilities would be withdrawn if bombings continued.

They said he was offering his thoughts on a matter of pressing importance. Some of these thoughts,

the sources added, have been communicated privately to university officials who had voted concern over the rise in campus violence directed at buildings connected with the federal government, particularly those that are defense-oriented.

"The point is," Mr. Laird said, "if federal research facilities on the campus itself are causing college administrators grave problems, there are other locations where these federal research facilities can be built."

He made clear that he was referring to all research facilities sponsored by the federal government and not merely those connected with Pentagon research projects, which have been a particular target of campus radicals.

Instead of building the facilities on campuses, Mr. Laird suggested they could be built in nearby areas connected with campus activity.

He cited the Stanford Research Institute—"entirely separate and completely divorced from the university administration, and from the Stanford University faculty."

By that time, in the Israeli view, it should be clear whether or not the Nixon administration has been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)





## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

**EEC Labor Chiefs Seeking First International Contract**

**BRUSSELS.** Sept. 3 (AP)—Non-Communist labor leaders from the countries of the European Common Market announced today that they had put forward their first list of proposals for an international agreement to a multi-national firm—the big Philips electronic complex.

Collective bargaining accords in Western Europe have hitherto been made only on a national basis.

The meeting took place yesterday at Philips' head office, in Eindhoven, Holland. It was the third of a series.

**Bargaining Contract**

Mr. Koepke told a news conference today that the group's ultimate intention is to sign an international collective bargaining contract with Philips, which has 265,000 employees in more than 150 European plants. Eventually, he said, such a contract should cover conditions of labor, including wages and hours.

But he made it clear that in a first stage he would expect to sign an accord concerned only with general principles. He would not say how long it would take to get an agreement. "but we're not prepared to wait for years."

Mr. Koepke said the ten-point memorandum he had submitted was not yet a draft for an agreement. Philips had also put forward some points, he added, and agreed to take up the question of establishing a permanent contact group.

Mr. Koepke suggested that a good deal could be done by oral agreement, as has been the practice in Britain and the United States. He cited what he said was a promise by Philips at an earlier meeting to consult with his group in advance if it should be necessary to move a considerable number of Philips plants from France to West Germany.

**Business is Good**

The need had not arisen, he explained, because business had been good all over Western Europe.

In reply to questions, Mr. Koepke said Philips had been in general agreement with his memorandum but raised objections to some points. He reported that Philips disagreed with his statement that there was a "central management for all the Philips plants, with identical viewpoints." Philips, he said, had pointed out that the organization in each country has a great deal of autonomy—full autonomy where wages and hours are concerned.

Mr. Koepke said Philips had agreed to a point declaring that "it is indispensable to avoid laying off workers, insofar as is possible, and in case of transfers, wages and social security contributions must be guaranteed for at least six months with special protection for workers over 50."

But Mr. Koepke himself questioned to what extent this agreement was binding.



One of the high points of Vince Lombardi's career, his Green Bay team winning the National Football League championship in a playoff against the Giants in 1961.

**Vince Lombardi—Pro Football's Old Pro****'Winning Isn't Everything, It's The Only Thing'**

By William N. Wallace  
NEW YORK (NYT)—Left undone in the life of Vincent Thomas Lombardi, who died in Washington yesterday (story on Page 1), was the making of the Washington Redskins into a championship football team.

The Redskins had long been losers, but Lombardi had never associated himself with losers in his 31 years as a football coach.

Last year, his first in Washington, the Redskins had their first winning record in 14 seasons. They were on their way to the top.

"Winning isn't everything," Lombardi once insisted. "It's the only thing."

Under his direction, the Green Bay Packers won an unprecedented six division titles and five National Football League championships in nine seasons between 1959 and 1967. This was professional football's best winning record and Lombardi was acclaimed as the sport's best coach.

He retired from coaching after the 1967 season, when he was 53 years old. But his wife, Marie, and his close friends wondered how long he could stay away from the sidelines. The answer: one year. Most pro football games are played on Sunday afternoons and during the season that Lombardi confined himself to the duties of the Packers' general manager he said, "I miss the fire on Sunday."

**'Everyone Wants to Own'**

Edward Bennett Williams, president of the Redskins, early in 1969 offered Lombardi a position as coach, general manager and owner of five percent of the team's stock. The offer was quickly accepted.

"Everyone wants to own something sometime. Isn't that right?" asked Lombardi in explaining why he resigned the Packer post with five years remaining on his contract.

Lombardi was a symbol of authority. "When he says 'sit down,' I don't even bother to look for a chair," one of the Packer players explained.

"He's fair. He treats us all the same—like dogs," said Henry Jordan, another Packer.

"His coaches through fear," said Bill Curry, a sensitive playboy Lombardi let go.

Most of his athletes accepted his demanding ways and biting criticisms.

Lombardi was always a hard man when it came to football. In college, at Fordham University in the Bronx, where he graduated with honors in 1937, he played guard on a famous

team.

There was no winner in the steam-powered field. The winner in the turbine class was the 1970 Chevrolet truck from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The cars were judged on the basis of the amount of automotive emission produced, on performance and their ability to make the 3,600-mile journey from MIT to the California Institute of Technology. Thirty-three cars left MIT Monday morning, Aug. 24, and most of them arrived at Caltech Sunday night.

**McCormack Aide Gets 30 Months In Perjury Case**

**NEW YORK.** Sept. 3 (AP)—Martin Swig, 48, accused of misusing his post as administrative assistant to House Speaker John W. McCormack, D., Mass., was sentenced today to 30 months in prison and a fine of \$2,000 for perjury.

Federal Judge Marvin Frankel said he had to take into account in pronouncing sentence "a picture of corruption of a very profound kind" that was developed during Swig's influence-peddling trial last July.

Judge Frankel said: "I would be derelict if I do not impose a substantial prison sentence." The judge stayed execution of the sentence pending Swig's appeal of his conviction. Swig faced a maximum five-year prison term and a \$2,000 fine.

He had been found guilty of one count of perjury and acquitted of five other perjury counts and one conspiracy count.

The judge said the trial showed that Swig and lobbyist Nathan Voloshin were engaged in the abuse of government influence.

Voloshin, 72, indicted with Swig last Jan. 12, pleaded guilty before Swig's trial to perjury and conspiring with Swig. He is awaiting sentencing.

**Lady Scott Turning Colors Over Pastel Tissue Caper**

ADELAIDE, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lady Dorothy Scott, who kicked up a fuss over a national advertisement for "Lady Scott" toilet paper, says she will get out of Australia.

"It's the sort of thing you never live down," she said. "I will always run into smart people who will have a dig at me about it."

Part of the advertisement invited television viewers to "have an affair with Lady Scott" while the accompanying song lyric went:

"Lady Scott tissues are so soft, tra-la, soft pastels in your tra-la."

"The flowers that bloom in the tra-la-la are something from Lady Scott, da-da."

Australian-born Lady Scott, 50, formerly Dorothy Elsie Winchcombe, has put her four hairdressing salons up for sale and plans to sell her house.

6 Years of Wee

"I've been embarrassed by the product since it came on the market in 1964," she said.

"But since the television ad was introduced for pastel and flower-printed toilet paper, it has blown up like a bushfire."

The judge said the trial showed that Swig and lobbyist Nathan Voloshin were engaged in the abuse of government influence.

Voloshin, 72, indicted with Swig last Jan. 12, pleaded guilty before Swig's trial to perjury and conspiring with Swig. He is awaiting sentencing.

**GOP Presses CBS For TV Time to Answer Democrats**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Republican National Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton demanded yesterday that the Columbia Broadcasting System grant the GOP time to reply to the Democrats as ordered, before Election Day—but no later than Oct. 12.

Mr. Morton offered to pay for the time if the Federal Communications Commission later reverses its ruling that the network must give the Republicans free time to reply to a 30-minute free-time broadcast by the Democratic National Committee on July 7.

In a letter to Frank Stanton, CBS president, Mr. Morton noted that CBS is holding up the granting of the free time pending an appeal to the FCC by the network and the Democrats.

Mr. Morton said, "We do not in any way question your right to pursue whatever legal remedies you wish with respect to the FCC's order. However, I'm sure you are aware that it is possible to prolong the procedures of your appeal to the point where your reply would fall after the election. We believe such tactics are a disservice to the public and contrary to your own standards of fairness."

To get the time before the Nov. 3 general elections, Mr. Morton asked for the 25 minutes of prime time over the CBS-TV and radio networks at least 20 days after Mr. Stanton replies to his letter. He added, "But no later than Oct. 12."

**Pharmacists in Rome End Weeklong Strike**

ROME, Sept. 3 (AP)—Rome pharmacists have ended a week-long strike protesting what they consider as much too narrow profit margins. The strike ended after the government issued an ultimatum to open up or be ordered under the law to do so.

The pharmacists decided to comply late yesterday. The government had threatened Tuesday night to invoke Article 2 of the Public Security Law, which allows the government to order pharmacists to open. The pharmacists were to meet later with government negotiators to discuss their complaints.

**U.S. to Use Drug Dogs**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—

The U.S. Customs Bureau said yes-

terday that it has decided to use

marijuana-sniffing police dogs as

a major weapon in its fight to stop

smuggling of marijuana and hashish.

The dogs can find hidden mari-

juana and hashish that trained

human inspectors sometimes miss.

**Obituaries****French Gen. Pierre Koenig, Friend of Israel, Dead at 71**

**PARIS.** Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Gen. Pierre Koenig, 71, a former French defense minister and leader of the France-Israel Alliance movement, died in a hospital here last night after an operation.

Gen. Koenig, a military leader during World War II, fought in North Africa and was commander of Free French Forces in Britain.

In May, 1942, Gen. Koenig commanded the Free French troops at Bir Hakeim in the Libyan desert, when German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps threatened to destroy the retreating British Army. Gen. Koenig's troops managed to hold back the German advance for two weeks, which allowed the British Army to reform in secret positions.

He was commander of French interior forces in 1944, became military governor of Paris after the liberation and was commander in chief of French forces in Germany from 1945 to 1946.

He was a Republican deputy during the 1950s and defense minister in the governments of Pierre Mendès-France and Edgar Faure in 1954 and 1955.

Gen. Koenig, who also had extensive business interests, was president of the France-Israel Alliance, an organization set up in 1956 to promote friendship between the two nations.

France's chief rabbi, Jacob Kaplan, said Gen. Koenig "was for the young state an extremely sincere and faithful friend." Israel Ambassador Walter Ryman said that for Israel, Gen. Koenig's support was "an inexhaustible source of strength and comfort. The disappearance of this great Frenchman puts into mourning those who had the privilege of knowing him and particularly the whole Israeli nation."

**Tom L. Evans**

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Tom L. Evans, 74, longtime friend of former President Harry S Truman and former owner of the Crown Drug Co. here, died of cancer Tuesday night.

Mr. Evans began his career by serving sodas and running errands in a Kansas City drugstore near 10th Ward Democratic headquarters. It was in that neighborhood that Mr. Evans and Mr. Truman became friends.

The Catholic and military influences upon Lombardi were strong. After the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy whom he knew, Lombardi said: "What's the matter with the world? There has been a complete breakdown of mental discipline."

In speaking before an audience of businessmen, Lombardi said: "There is an absence of freedom in our society—freedom without responsibility."

**Success no Mystery**

He deplored the long hair, the sideburns and mustaches of youth. He told a Redskin rookie, Trenton Jackson, "You could run faster if you didn't have that thing on your face." Jackson shaved off the mustache at luncheon.

Lombardi maintained there was no mystery to the Packer success. "Coaches who can outline plays on a blackboard are a dime a dozen," he once said.

"The ones who win get inside their players and motivate them."

Perhaps there was no mystery. But the Packers had a losing record the first season after he retired as coach.

Lombardi loved to laugh, and his friends delighted in his company. But he put off strangers, and the public regarded him with both awe and fear.

Lombardi married Marie Plante in 1940. They had two children, Vincent Jr., now a lawyer, and Susan.

**Wynfred Foisey**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP)—Mrs. Dean Rusk, the wife of former Secretary of State, died Sunday after a heart attack in a motel near Portland, Ore.

**Booker T. Ervin Jr.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT)—Booker T. Ervin Jr., 38, a jazz musician and composer who played tenor saxophone with many leading contemporary groups, died Monday of a kidney ailment.

Mr. Ervin played and recorded with Dexter Gordon, Charles Mingus, Roy Haynes, Sonny Stitt and Randy Weston. As a tenor saxophonist, he came from the Dexter Gordon "school"—the big sound.

He appeared at Newport Jazz Festivals in 1960 and 1961 and at the Negro Arts Festival in Lagos, Nigeria, in 1960. He also worked in clubs and on television throughout Europe.

Mr. Ervin recorded on the Liberty-Blue Note and Prestige labels. For Prestige he made his "book" series, which included "Cook Book," "Freedom Book," "Space Book" and "Blues Book."

**Peking Charges U.S.-Soviet Plot To Betray Vietnam**

HONG KONG, Sept. 3 (WP)—A high Chinese official charged that the Soviet Union is conspiring with the United States to "sell out" the people of Vietnam, the New China News Agency said today.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-mei, addressing a rally in Peking, said that testimony about Watson was irrelevant and immaterial as he was not on trial. The state countered that, because he was indicted as

co-conspirator, the state can use his prints to prove a conspiracy.

Defendant Susan Atkins, whose complaints of abdominal pains caused delays in the trial, came into court aided by a matron and sat with her head on a table much of the time. A doctor yesterday alleviated the pain to anxiety and the judge ruled that she was healthy enough to stand trial.

**Jérôme Bone** did not immediately identify the prints, due to a defense objection. But the state said that they were those of Patricia Krenwinkel and Charles (Tex) Watson.

Mr. Evans was a witness at the trial of Charles M. Manson, 35, and three women members of his clan, charged with murder-conspiracy in the death of Miles Tate and six others.

Miss Krenwinkel, 22, is on trial in the case. Watson, charged with the others, is fighting extradition on Texas.

The defense contended that testimony about Watson was irrelevant and immaterial as he was not on trial. The state countered that, because he was indicted as

co-conspirator, the state can use his prints to prove a conspiracy.

**Mexico Seizes 4 Tons of Pot**

PUERTO DE LOS CUINQUES, Mexico, Sept. 3 (UPI)—

Mexican officials seized four tons of marijuana worth about \$2 million on the U.S. retail market following a shootout between army troops and suspected drug runners in which one soldier was killed and two others were wounded.

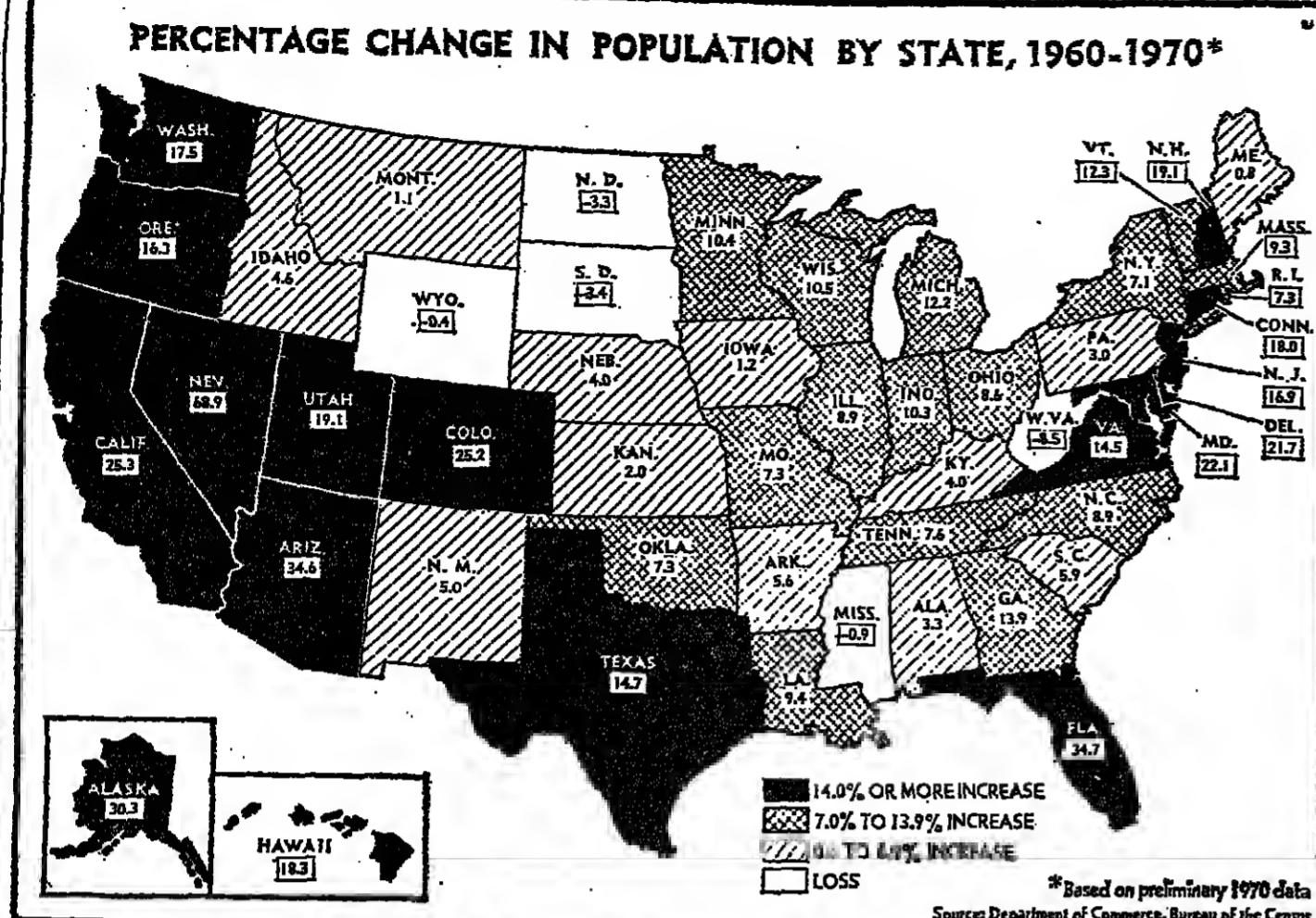
The Federal Attorney General's office said the troops seized 8,000 pounds of marijuana that was being loaded into a truck outside this village, 160 miles west of Mexico City.

It was one of the largest marijuana seizures in the year-old crackdown on illegal drug traffic in Mexico.

**U.S. to Use Drug Dogs**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—</p

This map and chart graphically show the shifts in population in the United States in the last ten years. The study is based on preliminary reports of the 1970 census released by the Bureau of the Census division of the Department of Commerce.



## How State Populations Have Changed in Decade

STATE	1970 (preliminary)	1960 (final)	Change 1960 to 1970	Rank 1960	STATE	1970 (preliminary)	1960 (final)	Change 1960 to 1970	Rank 1960
Alabama	3,373,006	3,266,740	106,266 21 19	51	Nebraska	1,468,101	1,411,330	56,771 35 34	35
Alaska	294,607	226,167	68,440 51 51*	51	Nevada	481,893	285,278	196,615 48 50	48
Arizona	1,752,122	1,302,161	449,961 33 35	33	New Hampshire	722,753	606,921	115,832 42 46	46
Arkansas	1,886,210	1,766,272	99,938 32 31	31	New Jersey	7,089,997	6,066,782	1,023,215 8 8	8
California	19,696,890	15,717,204	3,979,636 1 2	2	New Mexico	998,257	951,023	47,234 36 37	37
Colorado	2,195,887	1,753,947	441,940 29 33	33	New York	17,979,712	16,782,204	1,197,408 2 1	1
Connecticut	2,987,950	2,535,234	452,716 24 25	25	North Carolina	4,931,832	4,556,155	405,677 12 12	12
Delaware	542,979	436,292	96,687 47 47	47	North Dakota	610,648	632,146	-21,793 46 45	45
Florida	6,671,162	4,951,560	1,719,602 9 10	10	Ohio	10,542,030	9,706,397	835,633 6 5	5
Georgia	4,492,038	3,943,116	548,922 15 16	16	Oklahoma	2,498,378	2,328,284	170,094 27 27	27
Hawaii	748,575	632,772	115,803 41 44	44	Oregon	2,056,171	1,768,657	287,484 31 32	32
Idaho	698,275	667,191	31,084 43 43	43	Pennsylvania	11,663,301	11,319,366	343,935 3 3	3
Illinois	10,973,986	10,081,158	892,828 5 4	4	Rhode Island	922,461	859,488	62,973 39 39	39
Indiana	5,143,422	4,662,498	480,924 11 11	11	South Carolina	2,522,881	2,382,594	140,287 26 26	26
Iowa	2,789,893	2,757,537	32,356 25 24	24	South Dakota	661,406	680,514	-19,105 45 41	41
Kansas	2,222,173	2,178,611	43,562 28 28	28	Tennessee	3,838,777	3,567,089	271,688 18 17	17
Kentucky	3,160,555	3,038,156	122,399 23 22	22	Texas	10,989,123	9,579,677	1,409,446 4 6	6
Louisiana	3,564,310	3,257,022	307,288 20 20	20	Utah	1,060,631	890,627	170,004 37 36	36
Maine	977,260	969,265	7,995 38 36	36	Vermont	437,744	389,881	47,863 49 48	48
Maryland	3,874,642	3,100,689	773,953 17 21	21	Virginia	4,543,249	3,966,949	576,300 14 14	14
Massachusetts	5,630,224	5,148,578	481,646 10 9	9	Washington	3,352,892	2,853,214	499,678 22 23	23
Michigan	8,776,873	7,823,194	953,679 7 7	7	West Virginia	1,701,913	1,860,421	-158,508 34 30	30
Minnesota	3,767,975	3,413,864	354,111 19 18	18	Wisconsin	4,366,766	3,951,777	414,989 16 15	15
Mississippi	2,158,872	2,178,141	-19,269 30 29	29	Wyoming	328,591	330,066	-1,475 50 49	49
Missouri	4,636,247	4,319,813	316,434 13 13	13	U. S. ....	200,261,723	179,323,175	20,914,795	

\*Rankings include District of Columbia—1970 estimate 764,000, compared with 763,956 in 1960. Rank 40 both years.

## OAU Summit Backs Egypt And Algeria

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The African summit concluded its three-day session after unanimously adopting resolutions supporting two of its Arab members in their conflict with Israel.

The Organization of African Unity summit concluded secret deliberations at 9:15 p.m. 1815 GMT, then held a public closing session at which various speakers praised the "spirit of harmony and understanding" which prevailed throughout discussions.

On the Middle East, the summit stood fully behind Egypt and called for withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied in the June, 1967, war. It demanded unconditional and full implementation of the UN Security Council's Middle East peace resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, and praised efforts of UN mediator Gunnar Jarring to this end. The summit also backed Algeria in its condemnation of Israel's detention of two Algerian nationals last month and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

Both resolutions were unanimous and Arab delegates said they were "the best ever we obtained from the OAU."

### June Meetings

The summit also decided to hold all its sessions henceforth in the first half of June every year instead of the first half of September.

The heads of state agreed to Uganda's invitation to hold their next summit in its capital, Kampala.

Summit chairman Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announced that the leaders had elected 21 members to serve for a five-year term on the OAU's mediation, conciliation and arbitration commission.

The new members are: Nigeria, Ethiopia, Senegal, the Central African Republic, Cameroun, Guinea, Zaire, Liberia, Tanzania, Algeria, Kenya, Morocco, Dahomey, Sudan, Burundi, Tunisia, Egypt, Upper Volta, Libya, Somalia and Uganda.

OAU officials said 11 chief delegates, including Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Cameroun President Ahmadou Ahidjo and Uganda President Milton Obote spoke strongly in favor of the Middle East resolution.



**SACRILEGIOUS UNCONCERN**—Luigi Donno, 35, smiles contentedly behind the grilled window of an isolation cell at a Rome mental hospital. He was taken there after heaving small stones at the Pope at Castelgandolfo. Another paper, *Il Messaggero*, said the Pope exclaimed to aides: "Poor fellow, I hope he comes to my harm."

The assailant, 35-year-old Luigi Donno, remained in a psychiatric clinic in Rome where he had been taken soon after his capture. A Vatican source said no tighter security measures to protect the Pope were planned in the wake of the incident, in which the Pope narrowly missed being hit by two stones. "If they want to, they can kill him," said the churchman who is close to the Pope. "You can't stop those kinds of attacks."

**Pope Asks Leniency for Man Who Threw Stones at Him**

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Pope Paul VI has asked that the man who threw stones at him yesterday not be treated harshly, press reports said today.

The pontiff told his secretary, Msgr. Pasquale Macchi, to intercede with authorities and express the Pope's wish, the Rome daily *Paese Sera* said.

It described the pontiff as "profoundly disturbed" by the incident during the general audience at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, outside Rome.

Another paper, *Il Messaggero*, said the Pope exclaimed to aides:

"Poor fellow, I hope he comes to my harm."

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"If they want to, they can kill him," said the churchman who is close to the Pope. "You can't stop those kinds of attacks."

## U.S. Loses Sight Of Special Soviet Ship in Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—U.S. aircraft and ships shadowing a Russian Navy task force steaming toward the Caribbean lost track of a new amphibious vessel reportedly accompanying the guided missile ships, the Defense Department said.

It is unknown if the Soviet landing vessel, which can carry Russian marines and tanks, is simply ahead of the main force or has departed on another mission, a spokesman said.

As it is, the force, which includes one guided missile cruiser, one guided missile destroyer, a tanker and submarine tender, will clear the Mons passage between the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico Saturday en route to the Caribbean, if it maintains its present course of speed.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird yesterday called the movement of this task force significant. If it enters the Caribbean it would be the third time since the summer of 1969 that Soviet ships have operated together there.

## Air Force to Use Navy's Missile

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The U.S. Air Force today dropped plans to develop its own short-range air-to-air missile for the F-102 fighter and said it will use an improved version of the Navy's AIM-9 Sidewinder instead.

Earlier this year, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard told the Navy and Air Force to develop a single missile for use by both services in the various types of fighter planes.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Air Force canceled its own missile, partly for cost reasons and partly because there would be fewer development problems in modifying an existing weapon.

## Europe Phone Links Cut

BERN, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Telephone communications linking Switzerland with Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, the north of France and Luxembourg were severely disrupted today, the post office said here. The fault was caused by a broken cable between Nancy and Strasbourg in France, it said.

## Cholera Held No Threat to West Europe

### World Body Cites Hygiene Standards

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (UPI)—The World Health Organization said today that Western Europe has nothing to fear from the wave of cholera which had spread through the Middle East into Africa.

WHO spokesman said that standards of hygiene in the Western nations "completely rule out" any possibility of an epidemic.

They said that there have not, in fact, been any cholera cases in Western Europe or North America since 1948, when WHO first started international monitoring of infectious diseases around the world.

There were two laboratory cases in the United States, one imported case in Australia and one Vietnamese refugee girl in Denmark, was found to be a carrier. That was all.

### Cholera Subsides

WHO said that Soviet authorities have now reported that the cholera cases imported from Asia early in August have subsided and there is no danger of any further spread within Russia. Hanoi has reported 352 cases in the Astrakhan region.

"In fact, the danger appears to be subsiding overall," the WHO spokesman said.

The 2,000 cases and 60 deaths in Guinea is really very mild considering the lack of hygiene and medical staff there," he said.

Cholera of the El Tor type began in Indonesia in 1965 but did not move outside the country until 1966, when 25 Asian countries reported cases. These are called "endemic countries" because it is hard to completely erase the disease.

So far this year, ten Asian countries have reported 12,000 cases and 2,000 deaths to WHO headquarters in Geneva.

### Disease Spreads

El Tor cholera moved into Russia in 1965 but was stamped out at once. This August, however, the disease spread from Russia.

Iran and Iraq had cases, but did not report them to WHO.

From these two countries, cholera went down into Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Egypt and across the North African coast to Libya.

Syria and Egypt told WHO that they have no cases, but officials at the organization say privately that this is not true. The Lebanese, Israeli and Libyan authorities did not report cases.

### Hong Kong Offer

HONG KONG, Sept. 3 (AP)—Hong Kong has offered to supply WHO with one million doses of cholera vaccine to help fight outbreaks of the disease in the Middle East and Asia, the spokesman for the Medical Health Department said today.

### Israel Total Is 44

JERUSALEM, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—Israeli health authorities today reported two further cases of cholera in the Jerusalem area, bringing the total number of confirmed cases as many more under construction, the ISS survey said. Also, thanks to Soviet assistance, the Egyptian Army is 70,000 men stronger than a year ago and its air force larger and better equipped than at the time of the 1967 six-day war.

The Russians continued deploying their huge SS-9 Scarp missiles with an explosive power equal to 20 million to 25 million tons of TNT. ISS said, Operational SS-9 have one warhead, but the Russians have

## In British Institute Report</h

Page 6—Friday, September 4, 1970 \*

## Salesmanship for Safeguard

The Pentagon announcement, replete with photographs, of the first interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) by the Spartan antimissile undoubtedly gave some newspaper readers this week the impression that an important forward step in nuclear defense had been taken. The fact appeared to constitute new evidence that the controversial Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system would work. Unfortunately, there is no warrant for the impression that the development is either new or dependable proof of the Spartan's effectiveness.

An almost identical diagram, showing an ICBM fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California being intercepted over the Pacific appeared on Page One of The New York Times on July 20, 1962, above a news story which said:

"WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Army's Nike Zeus defense missile intercepted the nose cone of an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile today high over Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. It marked the first time that an intercontinental missile had been intercepted by a U.S. antimissile missile."

This was a real "first" eight years ago. Yet, even then, it was not especially remarkable. Earlier that year, Defense Secretary McNamara had told a Senate committee that the interception could be virtually guaranteed because "it is such a simple test." Ultimately, after the Nike Zeus had intercepted target re-entry vehicles in ten out of 14 tests, it was abandoned as inadequate. It could not discriminate between warheads and decoys in a mass attack.

Safeguard, by contrast, is being deployed before adequate test. That is one of its more controversial aspects. The long-range Spartan antimissile, which has had 11 successes in 15 shots, is better than Nike Zeus, but no more able to distinguish war-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cholera and Politics

Cholera has reached disturbing dimensions in many parts of the world. The Soviet Union has mounted an energetic campaign to confine the disease to its southern areas. Israel and its Arab neighbors have reported victims, as has South Korea, which closed beaches near Pusan after several persons died of cholera. Cholera deaths are, of course, an old story in such other countries as Indonesia, India and Pakistan. Now health and immigration officials in Europe, the Americas and much of Africa are on the alert to prevent the ailment's spread.

Unfortunately, the fight is hampered by the refusal of some countries to acknowledge that the disease has struck within their borders. In part, this reluctance results from concern over prestige; in part, from worry about the economic impact of a

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Facts on Cholera

It is monstrous that member nations of the WHO should conceal the facts, either out of national pride or for fear of diminishing their tourist trade. Dr. Candau, the director general, has had the courage to cut the red tape and announce the outbreak discovered in Guinea...

Concealing or slurring over the true facts, even if the offense lies at the door of timid bureaucracy, should be brought to the notice of the United Nations. Guinea appears to resent the attention drawn to its epidemic, though its government can in no way be blamed for the occurrence. Cholera has started by striking several underdeveloped countries, but it may well spread to Europe and call for preventive inoculation. There is nothing disgraceful in a visitation from this appalling disease.

—Roger Massip in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

### Vietnam Flare-Up

The Communist attacks on South Vietnamese polling stations shed light on how the Hanoi government and the one that intends to liberate South Vietnam understand the practice of democracy. This offensive, which coincides with the 25th anniversary of the revolution in Hanoi, makes glaringly clear what would become of the promises of independence made to the population of the South in the event of a success of the North, and what would be worth the self-determination of the "liberated" southerners.

—From *Le Progrès* (Lyons).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 4, 1895

PARIS—A revival of the campaign against the Socialists in Germany may shortly be expected. The Emperor, in his speech at the dinner of the Guards on Monday, declared that a war of extermination must be waged against them. And when it is borne in mind that he was addressing an assembly of soldiers, the kind of repression which the German Emperor dreams of may be imagined. It was almost a declaration of war.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1920

PARIS—What will result from the relinquishment by Great Britain of her Protectorate of Egypt is an interesting subject of conjecture. The English press is naturally divided as to the wisdom of this course; but it may be safely estimated that the majority of the critics recognize that the government has found itself in a position where it must perform the bid of some of its more awkward, costly liabilities.

### Policy and Power

Article 20 of the constitution says that "the government determines and conducts the policy of the nation." This provision has never been applied. During 11 years it was the president, Gen. de Gaulle,

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## France's Constitutional Quirk

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The Gaullist constitution of 1958 has been variously described as a hybrid, an expedient and a loose-fitting garment that was tailored well enough for General de Gaulle's large frame, but which might not wear so well on a man of lesser stature.

The garment is in fact showing some holes today and the man there to poke his fingers through them is the new gadfly of French politics, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber is taking advantage of the constitution to turn what would have been a routine election in Bordeaux this month into an extraordinary test where one city—Bordeaux—will serve in effect to either give the government a vote of confidence or to bring it down. For as Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Mr. Servan-Schreiber's opponent, has said, if he loses, he will no longer be prime minister. And a new prime minister can logically be expected to form a new government.

### The System

What has happened is this: The constitution of 1958 began a separation of powers in French politics between the government and parliament. Senators and deputies were required to resign their seats in parliament to accept government portfolios. The government, still responsible to parliament, became even more responsible to the president of the republic, who appoints the prime minister and the cabinet. The president, as Gen. de Gaulle demonstrated on numerous occasions, can replace the ministers at will.

But in order that ministers of the Fifth Republic might retain their parliamentary contacts, a system was devised whereby they could continue to stand for election with a replacement (supplantant) alongside, who would automatically take over their parliamentary seat if they were already in the government, or who would be ready to take it if they should be given a portfolio.

The Bordeaux situation came up when Mr. Chaban-Delmas's replacement died July 26. Mr. Chaban-Delmas decided to stand again with a new replacement alongside who would immediately take over the seat.

In stepped Mr. Servan-Schreiber, fresh from a special election victory in Nancy and suspecting that his political momentum cannot only bring victory in Bordeaux but bring down the government at the same time. He finds no suitable replacement, so decides to stand himself, which the constitution allows.

In doing so he raises two constitutional questions: The first, a minor one, is whether the whole system of "replacements" is a good one or a moral one. Why should Mr. Chaban-Delmas run for a seat he will never occupy? Is the replacement truly a "free" man? If so, he should perhaps stand alone. If not, it is sham that he stand at all. A related question is whether the prime minister should stand at all, since his defeat would jeopardize the government.

The second constitutional question is far more interesting and points out a potentially far more dangerous weakness.

### Policy and Power

Article 20 of the constitution says that "the government determines and conducts the policy of the nation." This provision has never been applied. During 11 years it was the president, Gen. de Gaulle,

is that Mr. Servan-Schreiber has in the past defended Mr. Chaban-Delmas as one of the good guys, but a man who is being forced to swallow a conservative Pompidou policy that he does not espouse. Mr. Chaban-Delmas cannot be displeased with this analysis, for if he loses, he can always say it was not really he who lost at all.

It is certainly not to say that Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who aspires to the presidency, would ever give anything back to government, parliament or prime minister. But in running for Mr. Chaban-Delmas he is bringing the constitution into sharp focus. If the Bordelais vote against Mr. Chaban-Delmas, which would be surprising, they will be turning out of office a man who constitutionally is the chief of government, but who admits himself to being no more than Mr. Pompidou's instrument. It would be less a reversal for Mr. Chaban-Delmas than for Mr. Pompidou.

The result is that Mr. Servan-Schreiber has picked on Mr. Chaban-Delmas as the chief of government, but who admits himself to being no more than Mr. Pompidou's instrument. It would be less a reversal for Mr. Chaban-Delmas than for Mr. Pompidou.

## American Malaise

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON.—In the disillusioning years after the First World War, Walter Lippmann wrote of the American malaise:

"The private citizen today has come to feel rather like a deaf spectator in the back row, who ought to keep his mind on the mystery of there, but cannot quite manage to keep awake. He knows he is somehow affected by what is going on. Rules and regulations continually, taxes annually, and wars occasionally remind him that he is being swept along by great drifts of circumstance . . ."

"In the cold light of experience he knows that his sovereignty is a fiction. He reigns in theory, but in fact he does not govern. Contemplating himself and his actual accomplishments in public affairs, contrasting the influence he exerts with the influence he is supposed according to democratic theory to exert, he must say of his sovereignty what Bismarck said of Napoleon III: 'At a distance it is something, but close to it is nothing at all!'

In the 35 years that have gone by, the problem of individual sovereignty in American society has grown more acute. There are more of us. The public and private bureaucracies created to satisfy mass wants and needs are bigger, more remote, more insulated from popular control.

In stepped Mr. Servan-Schreiber, fresh from a special election victory in Nancy and suspecting that his political momentum cannot only bring victory in Bordeaux but bring down the government at the same time. He finds no suitable replacement, so decides to stand himself, which the constitution allows.

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If so, he should perhaps stand alone. If not, it is sham that he stand at all. A related question is whether the prime minister should stand at all, since his defeat would jeopardize the government.

The second constitutional question is far more interesting and points out a potentially far more dangerous weakness.

The argument can be made that these institutional adjustments are too slow, that in some cases they lack substance, that in others they are the wrong adjustments. But it is very difficult to argue that the ferment of recent years has been without effect or that institutional rigidities are so great that the system will crack before it will change.

The bureaucracies that have come into being in the 20th century are not going to wither away. They will likely get bigger.

The task for the spectator in the back row will be to hold them responsible for their performance and to raise hell, as he is now doing, when they fail.

## Blue-Collar Blues In the United States

By Leonard S. Silk

NEW YORK.—What is at the heart of the blue-collar blues—the discontent, even anger, of blue-collar workers over current trends in the American society and economy? This is a question of growing concern to politicians in both major parties, to trade union leaders and to employers as well. It has a highly significant bearing on industrial relations, the use by organized labor of the right to strike, race relationships in factories, the recruitment of whites and blacks to manual jobs and even the inflationary impact of collective bargaining. The issue cannot be separated from politics.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, alarmed Democratic party leaders this week by declaring that trade unionists are "looking less to the Democrats," because, in his view, "the Democratic party has disintegrated—it is not the so-called liberal party that it was a few years ago. It almost has got to be the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or new lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

### A Thesis

Mr. Meany thus appeared to provide strong confirmation for the thesis of the conservative political theorist Kevin P. Phillips that the Nixonian "Southern Strategy" is actually a national strategy, with a powerful appeal to the hitherto Democratic blue-collar workers, Southerners and ethnic (mostly Catholic) conservatives from New York to California."

Mr. Phillips maintains that the old coalition put together by Franklin D. Roosevelt of blue-collar workers, Southerners and Eastern intellectuals is breaking up—and that the blue-collar urban workers will stick to their natural conservative allies in the South, as well as in the suburbs and other parts of Middle America, and will shift over to Nixon's side.

Thus, organized labor in the United States is being pulled in different directions by the crucial issues of the day—by the Vietnam war, the upheaval on American college campuses, the demands of Negroes for equal rights and access to better-paying jobs, the problems of urban crime and violence, and the persistence of unemployment and inflation.

### Right and Left

In general, the Vietnam war, student protests, the black drive for social and economic equality, and crime in the streets have all driven blue-collar workers rightward politically.

The economic issues of inflation and unemployment are more likely to drive them leftward, or at least to hold them in the Democratic party camp, if these trends should persist.

Perhaps they will not. Obviously this is why President Nixon and his aides are throwing their hats in the air over recent signs that the inflationary trend is slowing, that the economy may be moving up, and that the unemployment rate of 5 percent may go only a bit higher.

In 1969, the median income of white families headed by blue-collar workers was \$10,700, up 20 percent in constant dollars from 1960.

Mr. Meany said trade unionists are rejecting the Democratic party because it is too far to the left, and "our members basically believe in the American system, and maybe they have a greater stake in the system now than because they had 15 or 20 years ago because under the system and under our trade-union policy they have become middle class."

## Letters

### Man and Woman

One of the newly-formed women's anti-feminist groups has seen the light in announcing that it believes feminist "liberation" is driving men to homosexuality. How often should it be so said that men do not like women who are "progressive" of the type advocated by the feminists is not truly progress, but instead anarchy and destruction.

Another great Scandinavian, Strindberg, in his famous play and movie and ballet, "Fröken Julie," clearly illustrated the results of an abandonment of the traditional roles of the sexes—tragedy.

Douglas S. Carr.

### Footnote

The men are organized: the women are organized: the fat people just got organized (IHT, Aug. 20); no doubt the skinny ones will soon have a union too. May I call your attention to the sad plight of the lone, long-suffering pedestrian?

Personally, I have managed to survive all these years by following the nearest baby carriage whenever I cross a street. There is something in a baby carriage that every automobile driver respects. Unfortunately, the number of baby carriages in circulation is decreasing while automobiles are multiplying. Surely the time has come for collective action on the part of the peripatetic public.

Walkers of the World Unite! You have nothing to lose but your shoe leather—and an acronym to gain: UWV. Mrs. ANDREW DELCOURT, Paris.

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Blue  
d Staff  
Paris Movies

## A Truthful Look at The Depressing '30s

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The 1930's were years of breadlines and Hoovervilles and oppressive sloth. The waste of human potential and the increasing uncertainty of that barren stretch are honestly reflected in Grace McCoy's novel "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" a best seller in 1938.

A screen version of McCoy's astute novel has been made by Sydney Pollack, the television-trained director who gave such films as "Castles Keep" and "The Westerner." Pollack has faithfully translated on film McCoy's study of poverty-stricken morons competing for prize money at a marathon dance in a ramshackle amusement park on the California coast.

The participants in this stoic endurance test are cynical, thwarted adventurers, callow, unemployed boy, a fading movie starlet, a smarmy horse-cropper and his pregnant wife, an aging sailor with heart trouble and others of like hopelessness. A dominating figure is the marathon manager and master of ceremonies, played with jaunty aplomb by Gig Young, while a significant minor character is the idle, elderly astron who, as a spectator, attests on the surviving powers of the human cattle staggering about the sordid ballroom.

Pollack has retold McCoy's story without compromise, avoiding the slightest touch of Hollywood glamour. Dramatic personae and the stagnant scenes of a convincing piece. If he tends to doubt the climax, the fault is McCoy's.

Jane Fonda's fierce portrayal of a desperate dancer is bravely done. In support are Gig Young, Susannah York as the ex-starlet and Red Buttons as the seaman. They are outstanding, but all the lesser roles are enacted with a persuasive reality. Pollack provides a relentless view of the low life of thirties, cruel but rather fine in its truth. "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" is at the Ambassade-Gaumont in English and at the Bosquet-Gaumont in French translation.

"La Bataille de la Neretva" (at the Marignan-Pathe) is a wide-screen spectacle about

## Spanish Tribute

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3 (UPI)—President Richard Nixon has designated Sept. 3 as the beginning of national Hispanic Heritage Week and called for special ceremonies to celebrate the contribution of the Spanish to U.S. culture.



Michael Sarrazin and Jane Fonda in "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?", film based on the 1938 best seller.

## Washington's Expense Account Stirs Up Academic Storm

By Mervle Secret

WASHINGTON (UPI)—George Washington's reputation for never telling a lie may be safe after all.

In his new book, "George Washington's Expense Account," author Marvin Kitman had suggested that the father of the American nation was the first grand exponent of the art of padded expense account writing.

Now some scholars are fighting back. They say that the explanation for the high figures George Washington notated in his Revolutionary War expense account book is inflation, a problem every President knows at firsthand. More and more of his money was buying less and less.

So Mr. Kitman's figures on the so-called "handsome sums Washington spent on his car-

## Music in Siena

### Putting Mercadante Back Into Context

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Sept. 3.—The most ambitious event in the program of this year's Settimana Musicale in Siena (which ended last night) was the first modern revival of Saverio Mercadante's opera "Il Reggente." The centenary of this composer's death was commemorated a few weeks ago in Siena with a series of his most famous operas—("Giuramento," a work which—in that revival proved—can still hold the stage). The Siena production of "Il Reggente" was important not only because it confirmed Mercadante's significance and extended our knowledge of him, but also because it helped the listener place the composer more accurately in the historical context of 19th-century Italian music.

Though Mercadante was almost a generation older than Verdi, the two composers in the past have often been compared, always to the senior's disadvantage. The comparison is not only unfair; it is irrelevant. Most of Verdi's active career came after Mercadante had stopped writing. If a comparison is to be made, then it should be with Donizetti, whose opera-writing years coincide almost exactly with Mercadante's. As opera-lovers know, Verdi's "A Masked Ball" first performed in 1843 is the same as that of Verdi's "Il Reggente"—first performed in 1843 is the same as that of Verdi's "A Masked Ball" which came 16 years later. This revival of the earlier opera thus proved that the composer belongs to two distinct generations; they wrote different kinds of opera. Of course, "A Masked Ball" is an undisputed masterpiece. "Il Reggente" is not that; but it is a well-made, often beautiful piece.

Mercadante's work does not have the overall coherence of a Verdi opera; the scenes were obviously conceived as separate musical units, though within each unit there can be considerable drama, of a kind that anticipates Verdi and is different from Donizetti's

serious operas. Mercadante—though he wrote as many operas as Donizetti—didn't have that composer's instinctive melodic gift. As if to compensate for it, he had a greater harmonic daring and an extremely subtle and original taste in orchestration.

Unfortunately, the Angelicum Orchestra of Milan, which played for this Siena revival, was the weakest aspect of the production, and the composer's subtleties were hard to perceive. Bruno Martini conducted with precision but without much imagination. The music failed to breathe. As Amelia (the name of several of the characters are the same as in the Verdi opera), Maria Chiara sang sensitively and acted with moving conviction. Giorgio Merighi, the regent, was stiff both physically and vocally; baritone Licinio Montefusco has a dark, pleasing voice, which he handled easily, though his characterization of the husband was one-dimensional. None of the singers was helped by the unimaginative staging of Giulio Chazzelles or the disturbing sets of Lorenzo Ghiglina. Linda Vajna was Meg, the fortune-teller. She has a big, beautiful voice, which she must learn to refine. Still her brief appearance was exciting, also because she has some of the most unusual music in this fine score.

The works of Mercadante were also featured in two concerts, one devoted to 19th-century Italian chamber music, the other to orchestral works of the same period. Mercadante's youthful Quartet in A major for Flute and Strings and his Flute Concerto of the same period showed his early skill and his lyric gift. The "Salve Regina," written about the same time as "Il Reggente," is a more complex piece for soprano, female chorus, organ, cello and harp. The Siena voice student, Miwako Matsumoto, sang well, and the conducting student Winston Dan Vogel also made an excellent impression.

## New Movies

### In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—This is how New York City critics rate the new movies:



George Washington  
... how much?

"A Quiet Place in the Country," an Italian-made film with Franco Nero and Vanessa Redgrave, was well-received by The New York Times reviewer Howard Thompson, who said Elio Petri, the director, was the real star of the film. "Mr. Petri and his superb color photographer, Luigi Kavalleri, have assembled a gripping visual mosaic, mercifully flying together in tantalizing bits and pieces, quivering with unspoken horror and building an almost unbearable tension ... a brilliantly wrought study of encroaching madness."

"The Things of Life" (Les Choses de la Vie), French director Claude Sautet's film, in French with English subtitles, got a mixed reception from city reviewers. The Daily News gave it three stars, calling it an engrossing study of a man in a dilemma." The News praised Sautet's direction, and rated the performance of Michel Piccoli above that of his co-star Romy Schneider. The New York Times critic Roger Greenspun agreed that Piccoli is good; in fact, "the only reasonable point of interest" in the film. "He is better than his movie and he remains one of the real lights of current French cinema."

## On the Arts Agenda

The first premiere of the Frankfurt Municipal Theater's this season will be of Beckett's "End Game" at the Kammeroper in a staging by Werner W. Malzacher. On Sept. 18, the Schauspiel will mount its first premiere, Zuckmayer's "Captain of Kopenick" in a staging by Reinhold K. Olszewski and sets by Peter Heyduck with Joseph Offenbach in the title role. The opera's first new production will be Sept. 27, with Chiarrossi's "Il Matrimonio Segreto" staged by Leif Söderström in sets by Eckhard Gräber, with Reinhard Schwarz conducting.

"La Modification" (at the Concorde-Pâthé), though based on a novel by the distinguished Michel Butor, is the ancient sentimental twaddle about a married man, father of three, struggling to decide whether he should abandon his family and marry his mistress. It has been awkwardly directed by Michel Worms, the bumbling point-killing "flashback" device being employed throughout. The acting by Maurice Ronet, Silva Koscia as the Italian mistress and Emmanuel Riva as the wife sends its flimsy pretenses flying, evoking, on the evening of my attendance, gales of mirth from the impolite audience. Such a waste of celluloid is nothing to laugh about.

The Netherlands Opera opens its season Sept. 11 in Amsterdam with a production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" conducted by Antonio de Almeida. In a substantially uncut version, the staging is by John Copley, with sets by Henry Bardon and costumes by Alix Stone. The opera will be given 12 performances this month in Amsterdam and other cities. It will be followed Oct. 9 to 22 with a production of Strauss' "Arabella" conducted by Oscar Danzon, staged by Rudolf Hartmann and designed by Thierry Escaut.

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The Théâtre Populaire's 1970-71 season brings a sharp reorientation toward contemporary drama, with five pieces scheduled to receive their first performances in France. In the large theater, Georges Wilson will stage Edward Bond's "Early Morning" in November. Jacques Rosier will direct Paul Foster's "Tom Paine" in January and Joan Littlewood will stage a play in France for the first time—Conor Cruise O'Brien's "Mysterious Angels" in April. Mirella's "Second Service" will be directed by Georges Riquier in November, and this will be followed by Georges Bardon and costumes by Alix Stone. The opera will be given 12 performances this month in Amsterdam and other cities. It will be followed Oct. 9 to 22 with a production of Strauss' "Arabella" conducted by Oscar Danzon, staged by Rudolf Hartmann and designed by Thierry Escaut.

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riage, his horses, his food and drink may be so inaccurate as to be meaningless, these scholars say.

Washington kept his account in Pennsylvania pounds (not to be confused with British pounds) and more of his money was buying less and less.

So Mr. Kitman's figures on the so-called "handsome sums Washington spent on his car-

riage, his horses, his food and drink may be so inaccurate as to be meaningless, these scholars say.

Washington kept his account in Pennsylvania pounds (not to be confused with British pounds) and more of his money was buying less and less.

In 1775, at the start of the war, the legal rate of exchange of a Pennsylvania pound versus the continental dollar was: £1-\$1.86.

By late 1776, the continental dollar was only worth 25 cents and by 1781 it was completely worthless. Hence the venerable American phrase: "It's not worth a continental."

Mr. Kitman, however, used the inflated rate of 26 continental dollars equaling one Pennsylvania pound to translate Washington's figures into our terms.

## Statistics

He got some startling statistics, including the claim that Washington's total expenses were \$449,261.51.

These statistics caused another expert to remark: "They are as realistic as stating that the future Führer of Germany was living high on the hog in the early 1920s because he spent the equivalent of \$500 for his apartment rent. Unless you add that in those days the mark was practically worthless."

One scholar suggested that a fairer exchange rate would be one Pennsylvania pound equals \$3.33, which would put Washington's total war expenses at about \$68,200.

Harry James, his trumpet and a big band are heading for Europe with appearances scheduled for, among other cities, Paris (Salle Pleyel on Sept. 18) and London (Royal Festival Hall on Sept. 26).

The summer season of concerts at the Château de Sceaux will conclude with a series of concerts by the Trio Sabouret (Sept. 6-9) and the Lowenguth Quartet (Sept. 10-15), both groups appearing with assisting artists at the 5:45 p.m. concerts in the Orangerie of the château.

\*\*

Wood Gray, professor of American history at George Washington University, added that Washington was renowned for his frugal way with a dollar.

In a letter written to a friend

in 1814, Thomas Jefferson said of Washington: "In his expense, he was honorable and exact; liberal ... to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and unworthy calls on his charity."

Mr. Kitman amiably concedes that Prof. Ferguson may have

"wouldn't argue that the exchange rate may be unrealistic," he said. "I kept trying to find one historian, some one who would give me one figure on the value of that money. It varied from week to week and place to place."

"I'm sorry that reviewers have picked up this aspect of the book because it's not important. What he spent the money for, and why, is what's interesting."

"The Things of Life" (Les Choses de la Vie), French director Claude Sautet's film, in French with English subtitles, got a mixed reception from city reviewers. The Daily News gave it three stars, calling it an engrossing study of a man in a dilemma." The News praised Sautet's direction, and rated the performance of Michel Piccoli above that of his co-star Romy Schneider. The New York Times critic Roger Greenspun agreed that Piccoli is good; in fact, "the only reasonable point of interest" in the film. "He is better than his movie and he remains one of the real lights of current French cinema."

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

## FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1970

U.K. Plans Spending Cuts

**Pound Sterling Falls Back; Gold Price Continues Climb**

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The pound sterling, under heavy pressure, recently dropped ten points to \$36.265 an ounce. It is now at its highest point since November 1967 throughout the session.

Sterling closed last night at \$36.35 and today at \$36.325. Dealers said technical factors involving end-of-the-week settlements were the main cause of the breakdown, and volume was said to be light yesterday. The currency aged a 15-point rally, despite the loss of an \$18 million (\$48.2 million) drop in reserves in August. Meanwhile, the price of gold, which went above \$38 an ounce yesterday for the first time since May, moved up 25 cents to \$38.35.

**Oil Companies In France Set Chemical Link**

PARIS, Sept. 3.—France's state-controlled petroleum companies have taken a step closer to unifying their operations today, announcing the regroupment of their chemical interests.

The Total group—Cie. Francaise des Petroles, in which the state owns 35 percent, and Cie. Francaise de Pétrofime, which is 40-percent-owned by CFP—will acquire a 50 percent stake in Aquitaine Organica.

The latter is the chemical subsidiary of Societe Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA), in which the government also owns a majority of the shares through SNIFERAP.

**Aquitaine Takeover**

Aquitaine-Organica (AO) has an annual turnover of around 400 million francs (\$72 million).

SNPA said the Total group will acquire a stake in AO by share purchases and by subscribing to capital increases.

At the same time, all of the Aquitaine group's activities in the plastics field will be regrouped around AO which will thereafter manage the group's four plastic installations in France.

SNPA said that following the reorganization, a combined program of investment will be undertaken by the state groups to expand all their existing petrochemical facilities.

A spokesman for SNPA was unable to specify as yet the investment costs envisaged under the project. But he said it should produce a petrochemical and plastics sector with an annual volume of some 2 billion francs.

SNPA said the common investment program will include a new raffinerie in Conflans, a project announced earlier this year when Cie. de Pétrochimie was set up by Union Chimique Elf Aquitaine and Total-Chimie.

Union Chimique Elf Aquitaine, which is 80 percent owned by SNPA and 20 percent by ELF-SNPA, was created last September to combine some petrochemical interests in the two groups. ELF-SNPA has a 51 percent stake and the Total group has a 6 percent stake in SNPA.

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The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INTERCONTINENTAL TECHNOLOGY & NATURAL RESOURCES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on September 21st, 1970, at 10 o'clock am, for the purpose of deliberating and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear and accept the reports of:

a. the directors;

b. the statutory auditor;

2. To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1969.

3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1969.

4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the meeting by a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifth of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of September 21st, 1970, shareholders will have to deposit their shares five days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with one of the following banks:

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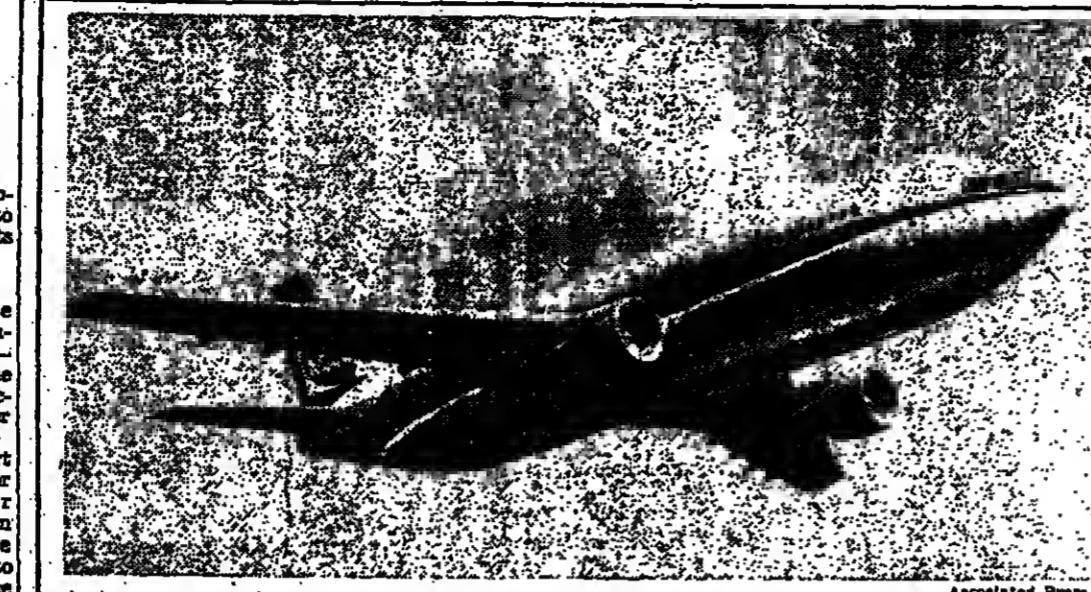
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WANTED: THE EUROPEAN AIRBUS—Air France yesterday became the first airline to firmly indicate its intention of buying the Franco-German airbus, a model of which is shown above. Air France said it has sent a letter of intent to Société Nationale des Industries Aéronautiques saying it will purchase six of the A300-B airbuses, medium-range jets expected to be operational in 1974. It has an option on ten more airbuses, which carry up to 280 passengers. The European project, in competition with similar U.S. craft, was dealt a blow earlier this year with the withdrawal of U.K. participation. Hawker Siddeley is still in the project privately.

**Plessey Earnings Rise 17.7%****ICI Profits Slip 10 Percent, Revenue Up**

LONDON, Sept. 3—Imperial Chemical Industries, the largest industrial complex in the British Commonwealth, today reported record half-year sales of \$730 million (\$1.72 billion), up 8 percent from year earlier levels, but a sharp fall in profits.

Overseas subsidiaries accounted for more than half of total sales while ICI exports from Britain in the six months ended June set a new high at \$129 million.

ICI chairman Sir Peter Allen blamed the profit setback on cost increases, which are not being

matched by higher selling prices.

Net profits slipped 10 percent to \$28 million from \$38 million in the 1969 period; as pre-tax profits fell 16 percent to \$77 million from \$91 million.

Sales by ICI's overseas subsidiaries rose by \$26 million to \$730 million. In home markets ICI sold \$247 million, up \$16 million from the first half of 1969.

Despite the profit drop, ICI declared an increased interim dividend of one shilling and three pence (about 15 U.S. cents) a share compared with one shilling previously.

ICI said, however, that the interim dividend hike should not be taken as indicating that the total payment for 1970 will be higher than the two shillings and nine pence paid in 1969 as a whole.

**Plessey Co. Ltd.**

A 17.7 percent jump in net profit was reported today by Plessey Co. Ltd. for the year ended June 30 on a 15.6 percent jump in sales.

In the first six months of 1970, trade with Communist countries had already reached \$923 million, the bank's survey showed.

**Chinese Outlook**

Japanese exports, centered on machinery, metals and chemicals, have been rising fast since 1968. So far this year, the Chinese have spent \$308 million here or 25 times more in the same period last year.

But Japanese imports, mainly foodstuffs and raw materials, have levelled off, giving Japan a favourable trade balance of \$156 million last year and \$160 million so far this year.

The growth of Sino-Japanese trade was attributed by the bank to China's economic reconstruction after the cultural revolution, as well as to declining European activity in the Chinese market.

But the bank warned that Premier Chou en-Lai's "four principles," announced in April, barring Japanese firms dealing with or investing in South Korea, or Taiwan from Sino-Japanese trade, might in future impede its expansion. So far, however, the bank said, the "principles" had had no serious effect.

**Siemens Outlook**

The prospects for Soviet-Japanese trade are bright, as evidenced by an unofficial Soviet proposal to expand annual two-way trade to \$2 billion a year, the bank said.

But such Soviet foreign trade policies and practices, as attempts at maintaining an equilibrium between exports and imports for each trading corporation, might stand in the way of expansion, it warned.

Japanese exports to the Soviet Union were \$265 million in 1969 and \$135 million in the first half of 1970, the bank said. Imports last year totalled \$360 million, but no figures were available for 1970.

**Payment Delayed At Commonwealth**

NYK, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Commonwealth United Corp., a troubled West Coast conglomerate, has stayed off for 18 months payment on more than \$60 million in principal and interest of its debts to major domestic and foreign secured lenders.

Louis J. Nicastro, chairman and chief executive officer, announced here yesterday that an agreement in principle has been reached providing for an 18-month moratorium on its debts to banks and financial institutions.

Mr. Nicastro added that requests for a similar 18-month delay have been made to the trustees for the holders of Commonwealth United debentures, totalling an additional \$35 million.

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**Prices Rise Sharply on Big Board**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Prices boomed on the New York Stock Exchange today on sharply higher volume as the trend-setting glamour issues paced the broad advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, strong throughout the session, rose 8.63 to close at 765.27.

This gain virtually wiped out the cumulative 2-point loss of the three preceding sessions when the market had drifted quietly.

The brisk upturn today surprised some Wall Street analysts who had expected the market to remain quiet with the approach of the three-day Labor Day weekend.

Instead, the NYSE produced a whopping 1,615 winners and only 340 losers. The number of 1970 highs expanded to 21, while five issues posted lows.

**Volume Rises**

Turnover climbed to 14.11 million shares from yesterday's 8.71 million shares. Technical analysts were encouraged by the rise, as they noted that earlier this week the tendency was for Big Board volume to contract as prices moved downward.

The glamour, which had begun to show strength in the previous session, benefited from short covering by traders who bought back shares prior to the extended holiday weekend.

Businessmen expect to spend \$80.5 billion on new plant and equipment during 1970, an increase of 6.6 percent over last year, according to a joint survey by the Commerce Department and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

But this was a significant cutback from the 7.8 percent rise anticipated in May and the 10 percent jump projected in February.

**Steep Price Increases**

Because the rise in machinery prices and construction costs has been particularly steep in the past year, there was speculation that most or all of the 6.6 percent rise in dollar outlays for plant and equipment may be offset by inflation.

In other words, the actual physical addition of plant and equipment may be no greater than in 1969 and thus would make no net contribution to real economic growth this year. Last year, capital spending rose 11.6 percent.

Some other business indicators, particularly those that tend to foreshadow future trends, have improved in the past month, leading to a stream of sanguine predictions from Nixon administration spokesmen.

Economists concede that the economy could turn up without the added push of a strong resurgence in capital outlays. But since the pattern of consumer spending is relatively stable and that of capital spending cyclical and volatile, they point out, the latter has great marginal effect on which way the economy is heading.

**Glamour Gainers**

Among other glamour gainers today were Burroughs, up 3 3/4 to 112; Itek, up 2 1/4 to 31 3/4; Avco Instruments, up 1 1/4 to 69 3/4; Kerox improved by 2 1/4 to 82 1/2; American Home Products was up 1 3/4 to 58 1/2.

What made today's advance all the more impressive was that, exactly three weeks earlier, each of these glamour stocks had posted a 1970 low. IBM, for example, sank to a low of 218 2/4 on Aug. 12.

**Commercial Paper Up**

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Commercial paper outstanding for the week ended Aug. 26 increased \$6 million to \$37.14 billion, Federal Reserve Bank officials said today. The largest increase occurred in the non-bank-rated paper. This category advanced \$20 million to \$18.75 billion.

**More West German Firms Report Talks With Russians**

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—West Germany's giant Siemens electrical concern has begun preliminary talks on cooperation with the Soviet Union, a company spokesman said here today.

Kurt Reche, a board member, said negotiations concerned providing the Soviet Union with information in the electronic data processing field. But talks were still in their opening stages and had not yet achieved significant success, he said.

"If there are no political problems or embargo difficulties, there is an excellent opportunity for export and cooperation," Mr. Reche said, adding that direct exports of data processing systems would be far easier than cooperation in research and development.

However, imports of industrial European countries rose almost 16 percent as exports of the ten countries went around 15 percent. The U.S. gains were 10 percent for exports and 3 percent for imports.

**Reserve Gain**

Yesterday's issue of International Financial Statistics also disclosed a further rise of \$1.2 billion in July in European countries' holdings of foreign exchange, mainly dollars, to \$10.75 billion. These holdings have risen by \$1 billion since the beginning of the year.

The big July jump came in West Germany, where reserves rose \$644 million to \$6.06 billion. France, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden also added to their foreign exchange holdings in July. Outside of Europe, Canada's holdings rose by \$8 million to \$2.82 billion.

**Unexcelled Details Eurobond Tender**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Unexcelled Inc. says the tender offer for its \$10 million in Eurobonds will consist of \$10 for every \$100 of face value, plus, in April, \$17.50 for every \$100 paid to bondholders.

Also involved will be warrants to buy Unexcelled stock, but no details on that were available today.

Fund of Funds, part of the Investors Overseas Services complex which took up about one-third of the IOS-managed Eurobond issue, is said to have refused the tender offer.

In other developments, company president Roy C. Shoemaker said the company is in a liquidity crisis.

In New York, the American Stock Exchange delayed dealings in Unexcelled stock pending the receipt of requested information.

**Pre-Holiday Gain Surprises Some**

Over the last three weeks, the Dow indicator has moved up nearly 58 points. Feeding this was a diet of easing credit, improving statistics on the economy, signs of a slackening in the rate of inflation and hopes for a prime rate cut—perhaps this month—from the current 8 percent.

Conglomerate stocks, a group that took a battering in the 20-month bear market, dotted the active list with good gains. Transamerica rose 3 points to 14 3/4. City Investing gained a point to 10 1/2. And Fuqua Industries moved up 1 1/2 to 10 1/2. Among all common stocks, Transamerica and Fuqua Industries ranked as the market's best percentage gainers.

**Cutback Forecast in Outlays Of U.S. Companies' Capital**

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WE).—Planned capital outlays by U.S. business were revised downward again yesterday, clouding Nixon administration hopes for a solid economic upturn.

Businessmen expect to spend \$80.5





**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

The New York bridge scene was deprived of one of its most enthusiastic and popular personalities when Stanley Palmer of New York died last week following an accident.

He and his wife, Suzanne, had a substantial record of tournament successes and had several times defeated top-ranked teams in knockout events. They were scheduled to defend the knockout team championship title at the Long Island regionals next month.

Palmer held the South cards on the diagramed deal played a few years ago in a New York area tournament. His good play earned a top score, and justified his partner's optimistic bidding.

After South had opened two-no-trump, showing 21-23 high-card points, North led the Gerber convention, discovering from South's response to four clubs and five clubs that the partnership owned all the aces and kings. The result was a gamble for seven no-trump.

After a club lead, East covered the ten with the jack and South won with the king. South led the spade king, and had mixed feelings when the jack fell. He now had four sure tricks in the suit, but he had hoped for five.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. ETON MAIDENS PLAIN  
2. LEVON DURRANT RACE  
3. DREI TERRAFORMA  
4. FERRIS SEAT INSET  
5. THEBEAMS DISC  
6. HARRIS PIRATESTIS  
7. CAUSSE COHNS NEW  
8. RUEDE DAILES BORIA  
9. ALTE CLOED HARRY  
10. BEDBOLITIS MALTA  
11. ARTIS MANDERS  
12. SHORN SING WHIP  
13. TERRIFYING LEUR  
14. FARNI REVELL ARME  
15. WOOD SHADIE ESSE

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

East South West North

Pass 2 N.T. Pass 4 ♠

Pass 4 N.T. Pass 5 ♦

Pass 5 ♣ Pass 7 N.T.

Pass Pass Pass

West led the club two.

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♦ Q 8  
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♦ 9652  
♦ JS 13

SOUTH  
♦ K 10  
♦ Q 95  
♦ A 174  
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*Jerry O'Conor*  
Roche, Ashe Have Tough Matches

## Mrs. Court Advances in Open

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 3 (UPI)—Margaret Court of Australia opened her bid for the last leg of a tennis grand slam today by easily defeating 20-year-old Pam Austin of the United States in 27 minutes, 6-1, 6-0, in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

The Aussie girl, already holder of the Australia, French and Wimbledon crowns, needs only the U.S. title to complete afeat accomplished only once before in tennis history—by the late Maureen "Little Mo" Connolly in 1953.

The victory by Mrs. Court set up second-round meeting with her conqueror in the Marlboro

Open last week, Patti Hogan of the U.S., who defeated Janet Newberry, also of the U.S., 7-5, 3-6, 6-1. Other early winners in the women's division included fourth-seeded Françoise Durr of France who defeated Mary Ann Curtis of the U.S., 7-5, 6-0.

In the first men's match of the day, Tony Roche of Australia, seeded fourth, survived two sudden-set deals and defeated Britain's Mark Cox, 3-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-2, to become the first competitor to reach the third round.

Seventh-seeded Arthur Ashe ran into a tough match against 19-year-old Roscoe Tanner of the U.S.

## U.S. Open Results

## MEN'S SINGLES

(First Round)

Bunger, West Germany, d. Ian Crocker, Zealand, 4-6, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3; Nick Pilat, Puerto Rico, d. Vicente Peralta, Chile, 6-2, 7-5; Ken Sturt, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Peter McMillan, South Africa, d. Pancho Gonzales, Chile, 6-4, 6-2; Cliff Richey, d. Charley St. Hill, U.S., 6-3, 6-2; Gancha Segura, U.S., d. Ael Uijeno, Indonesia, 7-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-2; Mike Drysdale, U.K., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Bill Gurney, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Turner Howard, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Premit Lall, India, d. Graham Smith, England, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5; Tony Addison, Australia, d. George Taylor, 6-3, 6-1; Roy Emerson, Australia, d. Tom Hegg, U.K., 6-4, 6-2; Stanislaw Wozniacki, Poland, d. Tom Edleben, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 7-6; Jim Moore, South Africa, d. Iman el Shafie, Egypt, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

Alain Fong, U.S., d. Jean-Jacques, India, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Tony Roche, Australia, d. Jim Connors, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Peter Currelly, England, d. Hans Zahr, Sweden, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; William Higgins, Nassau, d. Alain Riou, France, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Dennis Monks, U.S., d. Marvin Laro, Mexico, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Jim MacLennan, U.S., d. Bob Allen, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; Tomas Koch, Austria, d. Antonio Lopez, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Jean Chaperot, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Roger Biens, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-6; Pierre Barthez, France, d. Mike Watson, Canada, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Tony Roche, Australia, d. Ken Sturt, U.K., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; M. A. Shah, Pakistan, d. Steve Kretschmer, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Alex Metreveli, Russia, d. King Van Nostrand, U.S., d. Bob Charachian, Chile, d. Alain Meyer, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Smith, U.S., d. Bob Lutz, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Jeff Borowick, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Michael Ayres, Chile, 6-7, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

In another women's singles match, fifth-seeded Virginia Wade of England ousted Pam Austin of the U.S.A., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Jim MacLennan, U.S., d. Bob Allen, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; Tomas Koch, Austria, d. Antonio Lopez, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Jean Chaperot, France, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Roger Biens, U.S., 6-2, 6-4, 6-6; Pierre Barthez, France, d. Mike Watson, Canada, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Tony Roche, Australia, d. Ken Sturt, U.K., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; M. A. Shah, Pakistan, d. Steve Kretschmer, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-4; Alex Metreveli, Russia, d. King Van Nostrand, U.S., d. Bob Charachian, Chile, d. Alain Meyer, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Smith, U.S., d. Bob Lutz, U.S., 6-4, 6-2; Michael Ayres, Chile, 6-7, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

## Jets' Parilli Quits

To Make Room  
For Young QB

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 3 (NYT)—Babe Parilli, the New York Jets' 40-year-old reserve quarterback who was in danger of being cut from the squad, has announced his retirement.

Facing the cutdown to 49 players yesterday, Parilli returned to his West Acton, Mass., home.

"I'm retiring from football," he said in a statement issued by the club, "because I feel that the Jets want to go with a younger quarterback."

The exhibition—against three

## Timothy T. Healthy Enough To Take Hambletonian Trot

By Louis Effrat

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sept. 3 (NYT)—At noon yesterday, Timothy T. was coughing, red-throated and with a worried driver (John Simpson Jr.) and an even more worried owner-trainer (John Simpson Sr.).

A little less than five hours later, Timothy T. wrapped up the \$143,500 Hambletonian, the classic trotting fest for 3-year-olds, by heading the Allwood Stable's Formal Notice by a length in the third heat in 2:04 3/5 at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds.

With 14,258 spectators on hand for the 45th staging of the non-betting fixture, Timothy T. had taken the first one-mile heat in 2:00 1/5, beating Flower Child by 3-1/4 lengths, and Formal Notice, with Jimmy Arthur driving, had rallied to beat Timothy T. by 1-1/4 lengths in 1:58 2/5 in the second heat.

Thus a third heat was needed for the first time since 1965, when Egyptian Candor was the winner. If another colt had won the third, all three winners would have returned for fourth heat.

However, the red-haired, freckled Simpson, who at 27 became the youngest winning driver in the Hambletonian, turned in a flawless drive, which included a first quarter in 0:29 3/5 and a fourth quarter in 0:29 2/5.

Simpson, who said he had moved too soon and too wide in the second heat, made no mistake in the third. So the first prize of \$17,151 went to his father, who had captured the Hambletonian in 1957 with Hickory Smoke and in 1964 with Ayres, the sire of Timothy T.

Timothy T., acquired by Simpson for \$8,000, has earned \$146,143. Fifteen colts trotted in the first two heats, but only nine in the third. After Timothy T. had made it look easy with a one-move triumph in the first, Ar-

## Rick Barry Becomes a Net

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT)—Rick Barry, who has spent more time in court than on the court the last three years, was traded to the New York Nets, yesterday by the Virginia Squires for a No. 1 draft choice and an undisclosed amount of cash.

The Nets, who finished fourth in the Eastern Division of the American Basketball Association last season, picked up the contract Barry had originally signed with the Oakland Oaks of the ABA and which in turn was picked up by Earl Foreman, the owner of the Squires, formerly the Washington Capitols, formerly the Oaks.

"We are willing to take the risks to bring Rick to New York," said Lou Carnesca, the general manager and coach of the Nets, alluding to the legal complications that developed when Barry jumped from the National Basketball Association to the ABA in 1967.

A star with the San Francisco Warriors, Barry jumped to the Oakland Oaks of the ABA in a celebrated case that forced him to sit out a season in order to complete the transfer. He played with the Oaks the following year and helped them to win the championship.

When the Oakland franchise was switched to Washington, Barry had

a change of heart and decided he should have stayed in San Francisco. He signed a five-year, \$1 million pact with the NBA club, but a court injunction has prohibited him from making the move until after the 1971-72 season. An appeal of that injunction is still to be heard.

As the situation stands now, Barry is expected to complete his contract with the Nets, which calls for one year of play plus a one-year option, and then return to the Warriors in 1973. For his services in New York, he will receive \$126,000 a year.

We are willing to take the risks to bring Rick to New York," said Lou Carnesca, the general manager and coach of the Nets, alluding to the legal complications that developed when Barry jumped from the National Basketball Association to the ABA in 1967.

Barry, who had won the 1967

NBA Most Valuable Player award, had

signed a five-year, \$1 million deal with the Squires.

McLain will rejoin the Detroit Tigers Saturday after serving a one-week suspension for dousing two Detroit sports writers with buckets of ice water.

The Tiger general manager, Jim Campbell, has announced that McLain's second suspension of the 1970 season would end at midnight tomorrow, one week after an incident in the Tigers' dressing room at Tiger Stadium caused Campbell to suspend the star pitcher "for a period not to exceed 30 days."

McLain has apologized to the writers—Jim Hawkins of The Detroit Free Press and Watson Speculator of the Detroit News. They have accepted his apology, Campbell said.

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